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SUBJECT: MEDIA REACTION: U.S.-CHINA, CHINA-RUSSIA MILITARY
EXERCISE, ENVIRONMENT

Editorial Quotes

11. U.S.-CHINA

"Former U.S. Speaker of the House wants to use nuclear-armed Japan to suppress China"

The official Communist Party international news publication Global Times (Huanqiu Shibao) (07/22): "The former U.S. Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich recently openly used a nuclear-armed Japan as a bargaining chip to blackmail China, asking China to press North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons. Commenting on this, some analysts said that the United States used the atomic bomb to bomb Japan in World War II. It does not have the courage to give the Japanese "retaliation" capabilities. After North Korea's nuclear test, the voices for developing nuclear weapons in Japan have increased domestically. This will certainly exacerbate the arms race in East Asia and make the North Korean nuclear issue more complicated. On the nuclear issue, the United States and Japan have historical grievances; Japan's possession of nuclear weapons is not in the interests of the United States. Now some people in the United States want to put pressure on China by saying that Japan should also possess nuclear weapons. This may encourage the people in Japan who advocate for possession of nuclear weapons. China is opposed to the North Korean nuclear test and supports the framework of the United Nations sanctions against North Korea. But China does not have the intention to dominate North Korea, nor does it have such a capability."

12. CHINA-RUSSIA MILITARY EXERCISE

"Sino-Russian joint military exercise is to counter terrorism; it is not directed against a third party"

The official Communist Youth League newspaper China Youth Daily (Zhongguo Qingnianbao) (07/22): "Some Western media are very sensitive about the Sino-Russian joint military exercise. Some Western media published articles, arguing that China and Russia will form the core of a possible new military bloc and claiming that the joint military exercise is a counter-offensive attack against the United States. Sun Bo, the research fellow of China Institute of Contemporary International Relations said that China's newly established security concept is to focus on cooperation, not confrontation, not targeting any third parties. Cooperation between China and Russia is within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, protected by the law, and is not directed at any third parties. (Western) speculations are unnecessary. "

13. ENVIRONMENT

"Which door does the 'carbon tariff' close?"

The official Communist Party international paper, People's Daily Overseas Edition (Renmin Ribao Haiwaiban) (07/22): "A 'carbon tariff' is not only a violation of the basic rules of the WTO, but also contrary to the principle identified in the Kyoto Protocol that the developed and developing countries "have common but differentiated responsibilities" in the field of climate change. The carbon tariff is being used to implement real trade protection in the name of environmental protection. The Obama Administration is attempting to increase its bargaining chip in international climate negotiations and force China, India, Brazil and other big developing countries to make concessions. Some scholars have pointed out that the Obama Administration is trying to promote economic recovery via green industries, and seize the future industrial commanding heights after the financial crisis. In fact, America's 'carbon tariff' is targeted at developing countries, including China. Developing countries, as a result of a late start, are in a disadvantageous position compared to the developed countries in terms of industrial structure. It is extremely unfair for developing countries to not only assume the responsibility for reducing emissions, but also bear the risk of economic contraction. The result of the implementation of a 'carbon tariff' by the U.S. Government may not be the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, but the retaliatory trade barriers imposed by developing countries. The fundamental way for China to deal with the 'carbon tariff' is to continuously expand its domestic demand and reduce its dependence on exports, especially on exports of high energy-consumption products."

GOLDBERG